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**AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.**

**FAIR THEATRE—Our Boarding House.**  
**WALLACE THEATRE—Mr. Arroy, Dan.**  
**UNION SQUARE THEATRE—The Dancerges.**  
**SEVEN AVENUE THEATRE—The Princess Royal.**  
**SOUTH'S THEATRE—The Gladiator.**  
**GERMANIA THEATRE—Umbel Acosta.**  
**NEW OPERA HOUSE—Queen Victoria.**  
**NEW YORK AQUARIUM—Queen Victoria.**  
**BOWERY THEATRE—Sail Gail.**  
**ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Ballet.**  
**NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Man from America.**  
**COLUMBIA OPERA HOUSE—Variety.**  
**THEATRE CONIQUE—Variety.**  
**GILMORE'S GARDEN—Musical and Circus.**  
**TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—Variety.**  
**STIVOLI THEATRE—Variety.**  
**SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.**  
**EGYPTIAN HALL—Variety.**  
**PARISIAN VARIETIES—Variety.**

**TRIPLE SHEET.**

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1877.

**NOTICE TO COUNTRY DEALERS.**

The Adams Express Company run a special newspaper train over the Pennsylvania Railroad and its connections, leaving Jersey City at a quarter past four A. M. daily and Sunday, carrying the regular edition of the Herald as far as Harrisburg and South to Washington, reaching Philadelphia at a quarter past six A. M. and Washington at one P. M.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather in New York to-day will be warmer, cloudy and rainy, followed toward night by slightly falling temperature and diminishing cloudiness.

**WALL STREET YESTERDAY.**—The stock market was fairly active and weaker. There was another decline in the coal stocks and in Morris and Essex. Gold advanced from 106 3/4 to 106 1/2. Railroad bonds were higher, and government bonds, although slightly lower at the opening, were firm. Money on call opened and closed at 2 per cent, in the interim having fallen to 1 1/2 and advanced to 3 per cent.

**WE PUBLISH** in full this morning the address which the Canadian pilgrims will present to the Pope.

**THE TESTIMONY** in the Emma Mine case is all in at last. As the giving of it has consumed only sixty-four days of course the jury have remembered all of it.

**A DOG ORDINANCE** has at last been passed by the Aldermen, and hereafter the affectionate Spitz must either confine his attentions to his intimate friends or become temporarily the guest of the city.

**SOMETHING** has at last been done about street cleaning. Mayor Ely has "dumped" the retiring Police Commissioner, Erhardt, because he did not clean the streets, and the Aldermen promptly "dumped" Mr. Bailey, who was appointed to fill the vacancy.

**AS MIGHT HAVE BEEN EXPECTED**, the committee which investigated the charges of abuse in the Flatbush Asylum have nothing to say which will please either the physicians or nurses of the institution. What are the Supervisors going to do about it—and when?

**PERSONS WHO MAKE PURCHASES** on the installment plan should read the decision of the Marine Court in a case in point, and either abandon the plan itself or stipulate for a "surrender" value. Aside from lotteries and other forms of gambling a more risky method of investment does not exist than this same installment plan of purchase.

**THE STREET CLEANING BUREAU** give forth, as one of the reasons why they are now out of funds, that they were obliged, by the outcry made during the winter months, to clear the snow and frozen ice from the streets. Well, we really were not aware that they had done that. We have always supposed it was Jupiter Pluvius, and not Jupiter Smith, who deserved the credit of removing the snow and ice.

**EVERY ONE IS SORRY** for the discharged employes of the Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department; but there is no sense in the suggestion that the government should, in order to keep these men and women busy, resume the work now being done by the bank note companies. The engravers and printers now engaged upon the work have as good right to employment as their fellow craftsmen at Washington, and the merits of the case hang finally upon the question of cheapness—a question which the government has already decided in favor of private enterprise.

**THE WEATHER.**—The centre of the storm is now in the Ohio Valley, where an elongated elliptical trough exists and causes variable winds within a small area. The winds have diminished somewhat in velocity, but continue high on the northern and western margins of the depression. Heavy rains have fallen all over the country from the Mississippi eastward to the Atlantic, and particularly in the Ohio Valley, the lake region and on the coast. The heaviest rainfall during sixteen hours yesterday was at Milwaukee, 2.92 inches; Grand Haven, 1.65; Buffalo, 1.23; Boston, 1.14; Detroit, 0.97, and at Louisville, 0.96 inch. At New York four-tenths of an inch fell during the same time. The temperature in the Mississippi and Ohio valleys rose decidedly as the storm centre advanced, but the thermal gradient descended steeply to the northward. The course of the storm centre will be through the Ohio Valley and over New York State toward Nova Scotia. Brisk winds may be expected on the coast and probably thunder and lightning when the storm reaches the ocean. As predicted by the Herald on Wednesday a violent tornado has passed over Tennessee, near Nashville, causing loss of life and much destruction of property. Our special dispatch from Nashville gives particulars of the storm. The attention of the Signal Service Bureau is called to this tornado and the conditions preceding it. The pressure is increasing, with clear and warm weather in the West and South. Freshet waves are forming on the rivers, owing to the heavy rains. The Cumberland has risen seven feet at Nashville. The weather in New York to-day will be warmer, cloudy and rainy, followed toward night by slightly falling temperature and gradually diminishing cloudiness.

**Lines of New Departure—The Perils of the New Administration—How to Meet Them.**

Now that Congress has gone home the new administration will be free to work out its salvation in its own way. The country will have repose. After the exhausting struggles of the canvass, unexampled in our history, threatening civil war and a disruption of the constitution, peace will be welcome. The interests of all sections require it. The material loss to the business and industrial classes resulting from this canvass is as great as what would come from a panic. No society, not even one as elastic as that of the United States, can stand such a strain. Now that it is past, and happily past, the first duty of the administration is to alleviate this suffering, to give new life and new energy to business, to apply the lessons of this recent strife, so far as it is necessary to revise our legislation and prevent their recurrence under similar circumstances.

President Hayes stands at the parting of the waters. He can go the way he wishes. On one side is the current leading to radicalism and all of its woes; on the other the current leading to conservatism and all of its blessings. He is not like Andrew Johnson either in his character or his opportunities. Johnson had an overwhelming majority against him in both houses of Congress. He was opposed by his own Cabinet—by the army under Grant. He had lost the confidence of the Southern men by abandoning the Southern cause during the war. He had not won the confidence of the Northern men, who suspected him because of his birth; who feared, as events proved, that he could not resist old friendships and associations. Johnson was lacking in tact, in political foresight, in a knowledge of the country. His opportunity escaped from him and his administration became a scandal. President Hayes is a Northern man, a republican, with all the virtues as well as all the limitations of character implied in an early anti-slavery training. He is a patriotic and not a fanatical republican. He is as good a republican as Mr. Blaine or Mr. Morton, with as gallant, if not as illustrious, a military record as Grant. More than all, parties in Congress are so evenly divided that he can create his own majority. His position is something like that of Thiers as the French President. On one side Thiers was opposed by the extreme legitimists, who wanted the Bourbon, and the Bonapartists, who wanted an empire; on the other side he was opposed by extreme republicans, like Delescluze, the Communist, and Louis Blanc, who wanted a social republic. Between these extremes was the large body of conservative, patriotic Deputies, who thought more of the nation than of party; the men who were patriots and not fanatics, and who enabled him to suppress the Commune, conclude peace with Germany, pay the war indemnity, free the soil from the invader and lead France toward a higher and nobler destiny.

Thiers ruled by the central groups. Hayes must depend upon the central groups in our politics. He has this advantage over Grant that he can accept all that is good in the old régime and avoid all that is bad. He will find much that is good in the financial condition of the country and in our relations with other nations. At the same time he must appeal to new men and new issues. He has overthrown the barons of the republican party, the carpet-baggers, and he must count upon their revenge. He has overthrown Butlerism in Massachusetts, Cameronism in Pennsylvania and Grantism everywhere. He must not for a moment suppose that the barons thus worsted in the flush of a new administration will accept their defeat. They have with them the regular army of the republican legions, and they have it in their power to embarrass President Hayes and nullify his good endeavors unless he builds up a new party. His administration has character, popularity and enterprise. Mr. Everts, Mr. Schurz, Mr. Devens, Mr. Key and the rest are excellent men. The country has no better. But in political influence they are powerless. Mr. Everts could not carry a single election district in New York. We question if he ever attended a primary election. The administration must sooner or later look after "election districts," "precincts" and all the adjuncts of a canvass. Here the administration is weak. The new President has thrown aside the barons and carpet-baggers of the old republican party. Who will take their places?

Hayes will be at the mercy of the barons unless he founds a new dynasty. This is the duty that lies before his administration. He must create and discipline a public opinion that will enable him to manage the government. He has offended the chiefs of his own party—the Camerons, the Chandlers, the Butlers and the Blaines. He cannot govern by the aid of his opponents. They will take all he has to give, as they took all that Johnson had to give; but they will keep their own organization for their own purposes and throw over Hayes as they threw over Johnson. The logical course for the President is to create his own party. He can do nothing without a majority in Congress, and he can only keep that majority by inspiring public confidence. He must oppose the Senate oligarchy. He must break down the patronage rings. He must insist upon the one term amendment and civil service reform. He must deal with the South in justice and firmness, neither encouraging the spirit of rebellion which McEnery invoked in Louisiana nor pandering to the aims of adventurers like Moses and Bullock. This will be his most difficult task, for behind Mr. Blaine and Mr. Morton and those who agitate the Southern question there is a sensitive and jealous public opinion, which has not forgotten the war. No Northern President can overlook that feeling. We may ridicule it and say that artful men foster it, and speak of "waving the bloody shirt," and so on, but it is a feeling which no administration can despise. How to reconcile these two elements, a sensitive and oppressed South with a sensitive and jealous North, is the supreme problem of the new Cabinet.

Thus far the new President has carried the country with him. His serious work remains. He must construct a party that will

give him a firm working majority in the next Congress. There are good men in both parties, men who showed their patriotism in the fight over the Electoral Commission, who would be glad to join the combination. There is a common ground for Mr. Conkling and Mr. Lamar, Mr. Hoar and Mr. Watterson, General Sherman and General Gordon. Let the policy be one term, civil service reform, justice and protection to the South, a reform in the finances and the tariff, limitation of the powers of the Senate. On a platform representing these ideas all good men can meet. We shall then have a genuine reconstruction of the sections, because it will be a reconstruction springing from mutual respect and affection. The solid triumphs of Grant's administration will be assured, and beyond them we shall have once more an era of good feeling like the green and sunny oasis in the early part of the century which came after the strife attending Jefferson's election and the troubles of his reign.

**The War and the Weather.**

Rain has fallen in such quantities in the Valley of the Danube that it is believed active military operations will not be possible for three weeks, and thus, if even the Russians are entirely ready, and if there is no possible chance for peace by further negotiation, at least the weather will prevent the immediate delivery of the first blow on that possible theatre of war which is most under the eye of the civilized world. It may, however, be otherwise in Asia Minor, where the attention has been less concentrated and where an important part of the struggle will occur. From that quarter we do not hear of the weather, but it is not likely to be the same as in the Valley of the Danube. Captain Burnaby, an English officer, just from that part of the world, is authority, it will be remembered, for the report that Russia and Persia are allied for operations against the Ottoman Empire. In to-day's despatches he points out how these allies may effectively co-operate in a part of the Sultan's dominions where his sovereignty is perhaps more vital than in the Valley of the Danube. Hoy, through which Captain Burnaby supposes the Russians may move, is in the northwestern extremity of the Kingdom of Persia, where Aderbidjan lies between the Russian part of Armenia and Kurdistan. Russian troops carried by Caspian steamers might be landed at the mouth of the Kur, or perhaps on the Araxes, and marched up the valley of that river to its little tributary, the Kotur, the headwaters of which are near to Van, in Armenia. Holding Van, Erzerum and Trebizond the Russians would be masters of Armenia and might proceed at their leisure to strike at the Sultan's resources in Anatolia. If the Turks have enough good troops concentrated in Europe to make head against the army at Kischeneff the Russian invasion of Armenia would be comparatively unresisted.

**What It Costs to Raise Cotton.**

We print this morning the second of the series of articles on the cotton industry prepared for the Herald by Mr. Atkinson. This one will interest cotton planters, and persons in the North, of whom there is of late an increasing number, who are tempted by the mild climate and cheap lands of Southern States to begin the culture of cotton. It appears that in this as in every other business the most skilful and industrious make the greatest profits. It appears also that even so far south as Texas cotton is profitably raised by white farmers, and that negro labor is not absolutely necessary in a cotton field. The Southern States want emigrants, and the accounts published by us show that they are prepared to welcome all who come. The settlement of the Southern troubles, which seems near at hand, will, we have no doubt, lead to such a state of good feeling in the South as will draw many Northern men and Europeans to the cotton States. There is no doubt at all that workmen who desire to buy cheap land and become farmers have a better opportunity in such States as Texas at this time than in any Northern State; and it would not surprise us to see the tide of European emigration hereafter setting toward the cotton States. But the people of those States should remember that the best, the most industrious and useful class of immigrants from Europe seek out those States where they find free schools, churches, free speech and a hearty welcome, and with an unfailing instinct, go there and nowhere else.

**Clear the Sidewalks.**

Remonstrances against obstructed sidewalks come frequently to our "Complaint Book," but aggrieved citizens should not imagine they have fulfilled their duty and lived up to their privileges when they have written indignant letters. The sidewalks of New York are equally the property of every citizen; there is an ordinance forbidding their obstruction, and every citizen has legal standing in court as a complainant. If the owners of the coats and dresses which are soiled by contact with filthy barrels and boxes or torn by hoops and bales were to make prompt complaints they could obtain damages and frighten conscienceless merchants into carefulness. If every man or body of men who find a truck upon the sidewalk were to quietly lead the horse into the street or remove the truck bodily, no law could prevent them, nor would any truck owner dare to complain in court of his treatment. The unloading of goods across a sidewalk is a necessary nuisance in any large city, but the backing of carts across the walk, or the leaving of packages on the flagging longer than is necessary to their removal into buildings or upon wagons, is not only unnecessary but illegal, and it is the duty of every citizen to do his share toward breaking up the practice by making complaint in due form at the police station of the precinct in which the offence is committed. In London, Liverpool or any other large English city there are streets fully as busy as our own, but no such usurpations of the sidewalks are known there as Americans submit to, and for the simple reason that the people are not so stupidly submissive to abuse as Americans are. New Yorkers have been learning for years, and by the most costly experiences, the results of never looking in-

dividually to their own rights. If they wish to reform this matter of sidewalk obstructions is one of the easiest things to begin on. If they are too indolent and careless to look out for themselves they may be very sure that no one else will take care of them, and that they deserve all the abuse which they will receive.

**The End in Louisiana.**

The end of the Southern troubles seems near at hand. The Packard Legislature became demoralized yesterday. General McMillan made a speech, in which he declared that it was of no use to longer oppose the President's policy, threw the blame of Packard's defeat on poor General Grant, praised President Hayes and withdrew from the Packard body, which immediately fell into vituperation and disorder. About a dozen members thereupon went over to the Nicholls House, and both branches of the Nicholls Legislature have now more than a full quorum of Returning Board members. This means that while the Nicholls Legislature was before the de facto as well as the constitutional body, it is now also the lawful Legislature according to the views of even the extreme Louisiana republicans.

Our correspondent reports that Mr. Packard still holds out, and means now, if possible, to transfer the contest to Washington and to the Senate. It has been believed for some time that he was acting on the advice and encouragement of Northern republican opponents of the President's policy, who look with disgust and alarm upon the attempt to "denationalize the Louisiana question." Packard boasts that he has accumulated rations enough in the State House to stand a siege; and it is true that "this kind goeth not out but by fasting and prayer." But in modern warfare a besieged fortress is considered as already lost, and the Packard remainder saw the end so clearly last night that they offered to dissolve if Governor Nicholls would guarantee them their mileage and *per diem*.

Thus the long struggle ends in a ridiculous demand for back pay. Mr. Warmoth seems inclined to hold on with Packard; and it is to be hoped he may end his career by such a blunder; he has been one of the chief fomenters of disorder in Louisiana politics. A few weeks ago he was ready enough to go over to Nicholls for a consideration—the trifle of a Senatorship, so report said; and more than one of Mr. Packard's more influential adherents were willing to carry the Packard men over to Nicholls for a similar gratification. Fortunately, so far, there are no indications that the administration has consented to a bargain.

New Orleans is reported as quiet and orderly as Columbia or Boston. Governor Nicholls has written an admirable letter to the President, in which he guarantees absolute order and peace; says he will go in person to the scene of disorder, if any should occur; promises equal justice and general education to both races, and a harmony of interests; speaks of fostering immigration, and promises that when the troops are removed there shall not be the least disturbance in New Orleans. He will probably place a guard about the State House, and suffer all who wish to come out and no one to enter.

And thus, at last, we may hope, the great war is over, and we return, after sixteen years, to the shelter of the constitution.

**The Custom House Commission.**

There is really to be a Custom House commission. Well, we hope the commissioners will have their board bills paid by the Secretary of the Treasury. We had here once a Congressional investigating committee, which sat, and sat, and sat, and summoned witnesses, and heard testimony about the Custom House, and finally hatched out a voluminous report which nobody ever read, and that was the end of the matter. We hope Secretary Sherman will remember this and set his commission to different work. He ought to require them to sit two weeks, and at the end of that time report to him briefly recommendations for the reforms they may find necessary. What the commission does not know after two weeks it will never know.

Meantime we advise the President to ask the merchants of New York, privately, some questions about the Custom House. They have more to do with it than anybody else, except, perhaps, the politicians; and it is to a merchant's interest to have the Custom House business done fairly and well. If you want to know about a shop ask the men who have to deal there. The object of the President is to divorce the Custom House from politics and make it a business establishment. There are a good many people who do not believe this can be done, and we do not ourselves believe it is an easy undertaking. At any rate, a commission will not help much. What is intended is to establish a new system, and the President probably sees that a new system requires new men. Collector Arthur is properly a general favorite in New York; but he belongs to the old system. So do his principal assistants, and it is not injurious to them to say that so great a change as is proposed will have the fairest trial under new men. When the President says "civil service reform" he means, not cumbersome examinations nor any other futile machinery; he means that the federal civil service shall cease to be a political machine. The last election showed the necessity for this reform, and the people will support the President in making a trial of the new system under new men.

**A Defence of Crowing Hens.**

"Whistling girls and crowing hens are no good," says an old proverb. Like most proverbs it needs to be taken with a grain of salt. A crowing hen is not always a useless fowl; her hysterics may be acute and not chronic; and, though prudent men are shy of hysterics, a careful farmer would not wring Biddy's neck because once or twice in her life, having laid an uncommonly handsome egg, her cackle degenerated into a crow. We are saying in this a good word for some of our contemporaries, who fall into a semi-occasional fit of hysterics when by good luck they come upon a piece of news, be it true or false, which, to their own sur-

prise no less than that of the public, they for the moment monopolize. There is in mankind a natural disposition to laugh at a crowing hen as a merely ridiculous creature; but this is unkind and injudicious. A hen which does not crow is certainly to be preferred; hysterics are not desirable in a well regulated household. A hen which lays an egg a day and makes no abnormal fuss about it, is on the whole, the favorite of the farmer. But let us have patience with the crowing hens. They do what they can, and even if they sometimes utter an ill-timed crow over a chalk egg which some mischief-loving joker has put into the nest, still there is the honorable ambition to excel, and the natural exultation over what looks for the moment like a successful utterance, which ought to go in mitigation of the hysterics. The intention is strictly honorable; and if Mr. Oakley Hall had actually been assassinated in a Brooklyn saloon the self-approving cackle of those who reported his sad ending, and who no doubt believed the melancholy tale, would have been no more sincere and perhaps no more praiseworthy than it was in the actual state of the case. It was not the hen's fault that the egg was of chalk; and it showed the fickleness of Mr. Hall's character that when he ought to have been assassinated in a Brooklyn backyard he perversely turned up in London.

**A Serenade—Why Not?**

If the Police Commissioners are too modest in demonstrating their ability to direct and control the street cleaning of New York their fellow citizens appear determined that they shall enjoy all the honors and public recognition which their arduous and efficient services deserve. Among music-loving peoples the beautiful custom prevails of expressing their appreciation of great deeds and high attainments by which the community benefits, in the sweetest strains that can be produced by the instruments of the period. The Italian school favors the combination of tones given forth by vibrating catgut and delicately fashioned instruments of reed and brass, while the Wagnerian enthusiasts put all their faith and sentiment into wind and sheepskin, believing that quantity is preferable to quality when music is employed to express passion and vigorous ideas. When, however, it is necessary to supply the element of appropriateness in music, as in the case of the proposed serenade to the Police Commissioners, we are of the opinion that a compromise is necessary between the rival schools, in order to produce the required effect. A correspondent writes to us on this subject in the following practical manner:

**TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:**—A suggestion recently offered in the Herald to tender a serenade to our worthy Police Commissioners appears to me to be an eminently proper one. Considering that all the promises we have had of clean streets have turned out to be mere sound, I believe we owe some return to those who have so artistically uttered them. Surely the number of dead cats found about New York can supply the necessary strings for harp and cello. The materials for trumpets and kettle-drums are not wanting, thanks to the liberality of the Street Cleaning Bureau in leaving to us all the old cans, pots and saucers that are cast into the streets by wasteful citizens. With such a splendid band can be equipped at small expense, and the Police Commissioners can be treated to a grand serenade. For my part, and in order to give the project a start on a cash basis, I gladly enclose ten cents toward the necessary expenses. CINDERELLA.

Here is a grand opportunity for paying a well deserved compliment to some of our most efficient public officials. Let us have a serenade in Mulberry street, by all means, and music that would make Orpheus go back to Hades to get out of hearing. Jealous, of course! With the Five Points Choral Union and the Undertakers' Singing Society to assist we are confident of the success of the movement. The Police Commissioners, being modest officials, may get angry at such a public recognition of their services; but "music hath charms," &c.

**PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.**

**Spitals get collar-**—A trial will try to paint the face of Carlyle. In linen collars the Byron is the most worn. It is claimed that Lamar is Hayes' right horse. Ditches around fields are said to catch grasshoppers. Wanted—Some one who really received a dollar from Tweed. Thread gloves are imported with clocked wrists and fingers. Sewing, Spain, is to have an exhibition of its products in wine growing. Wood wouldn't and Woodin wouldn't; and the rest were wooden heads. Ex-Secretary Robeson will twinkle at Boar's Head, N. H., for the summer. What this country wants to get rid of are Brigham Young and Sitting Bull. Some of the new bonnets, composed of a fiery mass of red and yellow, are quite hideous. It is said that Secretary Thompson in 1855 made a speech on "The Divinity of Slavery."

Judge Cardozo was to be a Supreme Court Justice if the Ring had ever reached Washington. The New Haven Journal thinks that it is just for ex-prisoners of Andersonville to have annual remissions. Asparagus is much like a skyrocket. It goes up in price—and then it comes down like a stick of asparagus. If you were in Florida and were trying to look over the tops of the corkstalls that are growing you could not do so. Rochester Democrat:—"Now is the time," says the Herald, "to set out false hair." Does this mean a revival of the old wig party?

Low slippers have already appeared, and when a Chicago girl is accused of having mended stockings, she says, "Not by a darn sight."

The riflemen are beginning to get ready for the season, and while some prefer the natural position in firing, others say, "Give us a rest."

President Hayes seems to be to the republicans what the convict was when he said—"If you put me in a picking oakum I'll tear your damned oakum all to pieces."

A Pennsylvania spiritualist materialized a half dozen mackerel the other night, but it was discovered the next morning that they belonged to the spirit of a five man two blocks away.

Danbury News:—"There are now three persons living in Hartford with bullets in their heads. Considering the army of agents his life insurance companies employ this is not a large number."

There is a California lake in which the fish, of a golden color, come upon a year and go down again, like a spring politician who is decent enough to ask you for your vote and is never decent afterward.

Rome Sentinel:—"He was a sole-in-looking traveler, and he walked through the depot singing, 'Heaven is my home,' when one of the boys called out, 'Then you are going the wrong way, stranger; this is the train to Syracuse.'"

The time of year has come when a man's wife asks him to take a length of stovepipe tenderly through the hall, gently down the front stoop, cooly across the walk, and knock all the soot out of it at one blast without hitting his nose, confound it!

**TELEGRAPHIC NEWS**

**From All Parts of the World.**

**THE EASTERN CRISIS.**

**Peace Daily Growing Less Possible.**

**ASIA TURKEY'S WEAK SIDE.**

**Each of the Powers Settling Upon a Future Policy.**

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, April 20, 1877.  
A Montenegrin corps, under General Vukotich, is concentrating at the mouth of the delta of Duga, a short distance from the Turkish troops. A collision is momentarily expected. The Prince of Montenegro is about to go to the camp before Nicaea. The Cologne Gazette has a special despatch from Odessa, which reports that an early bombardment of that port is expected. The customs authorities have warned merchants having goods in the Custom House to remove them, as it is to be closed. A temporary Custom House will be established on the Tiresopol bank of the Danister. The ships now at Odessa are preparing to leave in the utmost haste. The Vienna correspondent of the Standard pronounces the telegraphic reports of sanguinary engagements between the Turks and Miridites inventions. A special despatch to the Times from Belgrade says it is reported that the Montenegrins have defeated the Turks near Nicaea.

**THE PORTS AND THE CAIR.**

All the reports from Vienna agree in saying that the Porte will make a last effort to prevent Russia from declaring war. One account says the Porte will send a special envoy to the Czar at Kischeneff. The Czar will leave the army at the Pruth. The Grand Duke Nicholas goes with it to the Danube. A faint hope of peace is still raised by the efforts of the Powers to induce the Sultan to send delegates to meet the Czar at Kischeneff to treat on the question of disarmament. Possibly this is the reason that the Czar has decided not to issue a proclamation before he returns to St. Petersburg, leaving ten or twelve days for diplomatic action.

**ONIGOR.**

The military attaché of the Russian Embassy at Paris, and all Russians belonging to the Imperial Army, received orders yesterday to join their respective corps immediately. A special despatch from Paris announces that the Russian Chancery was closed on Wednesday. Future business will be conducted at the German Embassy. The Berlin National Zeitung learns that the Czar will not travel through Moscow going to Kischeneff, which occasions considerable surprise in Russia. It is stated, however, that the Czar will make a short stay at Kischeneff, visit Moscow returning and issue his war manifesto there. A despatch from St. Petersburg announces that Lord Loftus, the British Ambassador, is on the point of leaving for home. "This indicates no change in the satisfactory relations existing between England and Russia," remarks the Standard's correspondent.

**CAPTAIN BURNABY INDOORS THE HERALD'S VIEW.**

Captain Burnaby returned to London Wednesday night from his tour in Asia Minor. He says:—"Undoubtedly if Russia determines to advance upon Van through Hroy—Persia being Russia's ally, and affording every facility for the Russian troops to pass through her territory—Van must easily fall. There is nothing to prevent the Russians capturing Batoum from the land side. An attack on the sea front is unlikely because Batoum is considered impregnable there, and the Russians cannot cope with the Turkish Black Sea fleet. The Russian having possession of Erzerum and Van can easily advance to Trebizond. There is a good road between Erzerum and Trebizond. Thus the chances are decidedly in favor of Russia, if she attack Turkey in Asia Minor, as the Turks have not an adequate force to oppose them and are without cavalry. It is to be feared that cruel massacres of Christians by the Kurdish troops in the Turkish army may follow."

**THE GREAT QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT.**

In the House of Lords last evening Lord Stratford moved for copies of the treaties and other papers which authorize England to intervene in behalf of the Christians in Turkey. He expressed the belief that through these international obligations war ought to be still averted.

The Earl of Rosebery spoke in opposition to this view.

Lord Derby said he did not think Austria or France would require England to fulfill the treaty of Paris. The opinions of those best informed regarding the diplomatic situation did not give any sanguine hopes of averting war. England did not wish to intervene, but reserved to herself the right to protect English interests if they were threatened.

**AUSTRIA READY FOR THE WORST.**

The Berlin National Zeitung says intelligence has been received from a well informed quarter in Vienna that Austria is sufficiently prepared in a military sense for the event of an outbreak of war. The passage of the Danube by the Russians would probably be the moment for Austria to cross the Bosno-Herzegovinian frontier. This would not be an act directed against Russia, and would be far from being intended to impede Russian operations in Bulgaria. Its only purpose would be to secure Austrian interests, in case Russia should obtain military successes. If circumstances in Serbia should render it necessary Austria might occupy Bosnia at a still earlier period. Austria is preparing 90,000 men, who can be mobilized in a few days.

**ITALY DON'T WANT TO INTERFERE.**

Signor Depretis, President of the Italian Council and Minister of Finance, told the Finance Committee of the Chamber of Deputies yesterday that the Ministry foresees the present phase of the Eastern question when the budget was submitted to Parliament. He hoped the war would be localized. It would only be in the event of the Russian army marching upon Constantinople that the situation might threaten to assume a graver character and more extended complications ensue. The government, therefore, did not propose to modify its financial plan. Signor Depretis recommended the committee, however, to examine the budget with the greatest care in order that, in all contingencies, there might be the means of meeting unforeseen expense or a diminution of receipts.

**FRANCE'S FUTURE POLICY.**

A majority of the republican Deputies of the French Chamber have resolved, immediately after the reassembling of the Chamber, to question the Minister of Foreign Affairs relative to the proper policy for France to follow in the present crisis. The object is to afford the government an opportunity of declaring formally the firm determination of France to observe the strictest neutrality on the Eastern question.

The Rapid states that the government is desirous of making such a declaration, and will at the same time assure the Chamber of the good relations existing between France and Italy.

**ROUMANIA'S DELICATE POSITION.**

Prince Charles of Roumania will leave Bucharest for Kalafat early next week. The Prince is not expected to go to Kischeneff to pay the complimentary visit to the Czar usually made when the Czar is near the Roumanian frontier, but will send an aide-de-camp and the Minister of Foreign Affairs to represent him. A despatch from Orsova says that Roumanian troops are concentrating in Little Wallachia, the greater portion being despatched to Kalafat.

**ENGLAND'S SPECIAL ENVOY.**

The Right Hon. Austen H. Layard was expected to arrive at Constantinople last night. He will have an interview with Edhem Pacha and Sarve Pacha to-day. Little hope is entertained of averting war.

**ANOTHER CONSERVATIVE ELECTED.**

In a Parliamentary election at Salford, Lancashire, yesterday, Colonel Walker, conservative, was returned to the House of Commons, defeating Mr. Kay, liberal, by 300 majority.

**COAL-FIRE MASTER.**

An explosion and inundation at the Treodryh colliery at Pontypridd, Wales, on Wednesday, April